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OLYMPIA-2-8:15-Fregoli. TOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vandeville. TERRACE GARDEN-S-Beggar Stude

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# New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.

## EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported from Havana that audience. Professor Sir J. Russell Reynolds, Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household, died in London.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. = Senate: The bill to repeal the free-alcohol section of the Wilson Tariff law and the Fruit Brandy bill were passed; an agreement was Tuesday. === House: There was a protracted contest over the Johnston-Stokes con tested election case; a partial agreement was reached on the Naval Appropriation bill.

DOMESTIC .- The number of victims of the great storm in and around St. Louis may reach 100: train service has been re-established, and measures taken to secure relief for the sufferers. = President Cleveland vetoed the River and Harbor bill recently passed by Congress. The Governor disposed of the last of the thirtyday bills. === The seminaries question was seted on by the Presbyterian General Assembly in Saratoga. - Arthur E. Foote, of Yale, won the New-England tennis championship.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Fleming supplied omissions in the identification of articles placed in evidence The preliminary contests in the championships of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association were held at Manhattan Field. - New-York efeated Louisville at baseball by a score of 9 to 7: Brooklyn was defeated by Chicago, 10 to 9. The Police Board discussed the dangerous speed of cable-cars at curves, and decided to ask for an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the rights of the raffways. - Stocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 73.

There is a good prospect that Congress will adjourn before the end of another week. Mr. Cleveland has been instrumental in hastening the winding-up of the session. He might have retained the River and Harbor bill until next Wednesday. By acting on it yesterday he enables the two houses to take early steps to pass it over his veto. There seems to be no doubt that this will be done with little delay. The bill is by no means so bad as Mr. Cleveland tries to make out, and while he may gain some political capital by his veto the country is not likely to be the loser by the omission or suspension of the work for which the bill makes provision.

It hardly requires President Orr's assurance to convince the people of this city of the friendliness of the Rapid Transit Commission to the Manhattan Company. The Commission has never showed any hostility to the elevated railroads. In deciding upon underground roads it was simply endeavoring to devise a practical scheme of rapid transit. It is expected that the Manhattan people will submit certain propositions to the Commission at its meeting to be held next Thursday, relating to extensions and connections. The Commission and the community are prepared to lend a willing ear to any reasonable plan that may be brought forward. as our only present hope of rapid transit, or something like it, is in the elevated roads.

The heavy task laid by the Legislature on Governor Morton has been completed, and there is no man in the State in better mood than he to enjoy the present holiday. He had 775 bills to pass judgment on. Of these 576 have become laws; 56 were vetoed; 57 did not receive the approval of the Mayors to whom they were sub-mitted, and S6 died without being acted on

ing the bills, 55 in number, by which an attempt | Jasper's ability under any conditions to lift the was made to take from the State treasury the schools to a high standard will be confirmed. amount of the salaries of canal employes unlaw- As he enters upon the administration of a larger fully employed by Superintendent Aidridge. If trust than has been confided to him heretofore, signed, these acts would almost certainly have he is entitled to the goodwill of the community been thrown out by the courts. The claims of the men are to go before the Court of Claims, keeping, though its full confidence he has yet to but their chances of getting paid are far from earn. Mr. Jasper has the best wishes of The good.

By the later reports from St. Louis it appears that the early estimates of loss of life were somewhat exaggerated. This seems particularly to have been the case in East St. Louis. The loss of both life and property there was much greater in proportion to population than in the larger city, but actually it was considerably smaller. The total as now estimated is sufficlently painful, for it is probable that fully 400 people perished in the two cities. From the other towns in the path of the tornado no accurate information is yet available. So far as telief for the needy and homeless is concerned. the people of St. Louis have determined to shoulder the burden themselves, although numerous generous offers of assistance have been made,

### THE VETO.

It is not a surprise to anybody that the President has vetoed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, for it was generally understood that he hoped to help his political position by that step. It was presumed that he would rest his objection mainly on the ground that contracts for future work were authorized, largely in excess of the direct appropriations for the current year. This is his first ground of objection, and much the weakest. For if work of that sort is to be carried on with success at all, or with economy, there must be provision extending beyond the appropriations of one year, and it is a perfectly well-known fact that a large part of the waste which has been involved by these expenditures in times past has resulted from the fatal policy of determining for each fiscal year what work shall be done on the various operations conducted by the Government. This objection is refuted by many years of wasteful extravagance under the opposite system, and by the concurrent judgment of the best scientific authorities. It is safe to say that no railroad or canal company in this country would now undertake to carry on works of any importance on the system which the President insists should still prevail.

Next, there comes the question whether the contracts looking into the future are judicious and economical. The President vaguely states that some, in his opinion, are not, but he is careful not to specify a single one which appears to him open to that objection. It was a grave mistake. Had he chosen to examine the contracts proposed with some care, he might not improbably have found more than one to which his objection would fairly apply. No River and Harbor bill for many years has been a perfect measure, and it is only just to say that objection to particular features of the one which the President has vetoed would have been entitled to serious consideration. Instead, he preferred to say vaguely that some appropriations exceed the amounts for which private parties would have undertaken to do the work. That is possible, and the President would have done himself better justice if he had named the particular cases. But he took care not to do that, and thus evaded, it would seem intentionally, the larger question whether those reported erfors of judgment by Congress were of such character or magnitude as to justify a veto of the entire measure. It is not the habit of The Tribune to look upon River and Harbor bills with undue leniency. But this measure, taken as a whole, does seem to compare favorably with others which have been passed, and with the approval of President Cleveland him-

The objection as to the aggregate amount appropriated seems childish, if it is remembered what sums have been voted for similar objects | then Perry Carson's barbecue can hardly be with President Cleveland's approval. It would overestimated. "The Sun" evidently apprecibe a waste of time to study the record in detail. Ates that fact and gives to the barbecue the another large filibustering expedition has landed But the President and all his friends will admit importance it deserves. We do not permit our by any means greater than usual. In fact, the seriousness by our contemporary if he had a attempt of the President to discredit the measure rests entirely on his reckoning of various expenditures for future years, not accurately separated, as if similar anticipatory appropriations had not been repeatedly made in times past, and in bills which bear his own signature of approval.

There remains one grave ground of objection about which the President is conspicuously disingenuous. The sum appropriated is large for a Treasury on the brink of bankruptcy. When Mr. Cleveland urges that fact he casts contempt upon his own recommendations to Congress last December, which were in substance that no larger revenue needed to be raised than was raised under the revenue laws then and now in force. It seems that the President was particplarly anxious to avoid the obvious conclusion that the existing revenue is deficient and the present tariff wholly inadequate for the necessities of the Government. But it is not easy in these times to deceive the people. A revenue greatly larger than that of the Government is now was raised for years by the McKinley tariff, and it was raised without an odious tax on sugar, an important article of consumption in every working family, for the especial benefit of a gigantic monopoly which has always favored Mr. Cleveland and his party. Exclusive of this sugar tax, the present tariff yields about \$50,000,000 a year less than the McKinley tariff, and it is scarcely less than flagrant nonsense for the President to ignore the fact that this great loss of revenue is the sole cause of the inability of Government to meet outlays for the public benefit.

## MR. JASPER'S OPPORTUNITY.

In his letter finally withdrawing his name from the consideration of the Board of Education President Gilman did not explicitly say that he would have accepted the Superintendency of Schools if he had been elected at the earliest opportunity last week; but he does distinctly convey that impression. It does not seem unjust, therefore, to hold a majority of the Commissioners responsible for a great loss inflicted upon this city. Mayor Strong could not foresee the precise misfortune which has occurred, but he doubtless now deeply regrets his failure to realize that serious evils might follow his neglect to remodel the Board of Edueatlon. To that extent he is to blame for the loss of Dr. Gilman, whose appointment he has frankly favored. The past cannot be undone, but the future can be protected, and it may be assumed that the Mayor will be guided by this experience as the terms of present members of the Board expire.

Mayor Strong is quoted as saying: "I was a "Gilman man yesterday, but to-day I am a 'Jasper man." By this he means that the Super intendent just re-elected for six years will have his official and personal support in every honest effort to prove that his fitness for the place has been underestimated and to qualify himself more fully for the performance of his work. That is a sound and becoming position for the Mayor to assume, and it ought to be adopted by those members of the Board of Education who have opposed Mr. Jasper's election, and by everybody interested in the schools. It is con ceded that the Superintendent has done some things well under a bad system, and we should

rejoice to see him rising to the opportunities which the new law affords. It is unworthy of

The most noteworthy vetoes were those affect- | a good citizen to hope that his distrust of Mr. whose welfare is to a considerable extent in his Tribune.

> MORE SUNBEAMS FROM CUCUMBERS. Mr. Platt's tandem team got after McKinley again yesterday in great form. The auspices have not been so favorable for the Anti-McKinlegites for several days. Cucumbers from Washington, cucumbers grown right here on Manhattan Island and encumbers from Indiana emitted sunbeams of the most dazzling radiance upon the gentlest pressure. Our lively contemporary, "The New-York Sun," now working in harness with "The Evening Eczema," opened up with a Washington dispatch in which the "great uneasiness" of the McKinley men was vividly described to the extent of a column. Part of this uneasiness is on account of the fear that has taken possession of them lest the Democrats may nominate Senator Teller for President; but more of it because differences have arisen between "Director-in-Chief Hanna" and "Assistant Director-in-Chief Kohlsaat." These two, it seems, "have locked horns over "the question as to whether McKinley should "declare himself as a sound-money man or an 'advocate of a conservative recognition of sil-'ver." These differences have so bewildered McKinley that he "is uncertain himself what to do." The disputes on this subject have gone so far, and been carried on with such turbulent and disorderly discourse at dinners at which both have been present, that "if the dispute "goes much further it will be impossible for the candidate to attend any more dinners with his "warring managers." Editor Kohlsaat has, in fact, already withdrawn from participation in these boisterous festivities, Major Handy having been commissioned to represent him at the last one. It is also announced that "Senator Lodge still hopes that the Convention will have the wisdom to nominate Speaker Reed."

> Moreover, it has been discovered that "the "McKinley men have been for several weeks "at work trying to undermine the Morton "strength in the New-York delegation." hardly need be said that anybody who would do that sort of thing would not hesitate to steal pennies off a dead man's eyes. If it can be proved, it will hurt the men who are playing the low-down game. The process of undermining, as described, is for the McKinley managers to invite the Republican aspirants for the Governorship to visit McKinley at Canton, and, once there, win them over by promises of the Governorship to each one. The plot has been exposed by a man "well known throughout the country," who "has a powerful influence in New-York politics," whose name "has frequent-"ly been mentioned in connection with the Gov-"ernorship," and who "will be a delegate to the St. Louis Convention." Name not given. The fact is enough; name of no consequence. This also will operate as a corker when it comes to be generally known. No man who will permit his managers to undermine the Morton strength in New-York can succeed. It is evidence of a cruel disposition and a bad heart.

Another source of encouragement is Perry Carson's barbecue. Somebody has been threat ening Perry that unless he calls off his bar becue, and ceases wielding his powerful influence against McKinley, neither he nor any other colored person attending his barbecue will have "a smell of the patronage under the McKinley Administration." But Perry says he will not be buildozed and that the barbecue will come off. He is for Allison first, next Reed, next Quay and not for McKinley at all. "I shall stand by these men," he says, "because they stood by me"; and he adds, "If I go down it shall be for a principle." As a factor in the political situamiddle name. And vet, in view of the consple nous relation he holds to National politics, and the universal interest manifested in his barbecue, we cannot help thinking that he has great reason to thank both his stars and his

sponsors for the brevity of his christening. Then there's an Indiana man in town said t be a delegate to St. Louis-name not given whom "The Sun" reports as saving that "the "business men of Indiana are afraid of McKin-"ley." Names not given, or if given, "only as "a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily "for publication." He has been on a trip through the Eastern States, and has "found the business men opposed to McKinley." No names given, but very damaging to McKinley all the same And a banker-no name-said to this Indiana man-no name-that Kohlsaat said to him that "he and Mr. Hanna and Mr. Herrick are to 'manage Mr. McKinley when he gets into the White House just as they manage him now." There is also no mistake about one thing, and that is that "a number of the Indiana delegates "instructed for McKinley are ready to jump "him for Harrison." All these things are full of encouragement; but the climax is reached in the announcement that Senator Foraker had arrived in New-York, and that he met Senator Platt and shook hands with him. So every thing goes along swimmingly in our versatile contemporary's conduct of the Platt campaign against McKinley.

We regret to be obliged to say that the other member of the Platt tandem, "The Evening Ec zema," is by no means so cheerful. "The Ec zema" continues to give a large portion of its space to the serious consideration of Mr Mc-Kinley's contumacious refusal to answer the only question of "the only genuine persons." "How a man of ordinary sensibility can see millions surging round his window in search "of information on one subject only and yet "deny it," says "The Eczema," "passes our comprehension." Incidentally, "The Eczema" is more or less worried by The Tribune's "buffoonery." This is, of course, a source of considerable grief to us, but not half so hard to be borne as the solicitude which it manifests conjointly with "Harper's Weekly"-which it pathetleally describes as "a serious and intelligent newspaper"-lest McKinley, when elected, may not, as Cleveland did, "come to the rescue of the country's credit." We are sorry to shock "The Eczema" with our "buffoonery," but more sorry to witness its grief over the possibility that Cleveland may be succeeded by some one who will not rescue the country's credit as he has. Still, it's a comfort to see the tandem working so harmoniously together.

## PLACES OF PERIL.

Life insurance companies generally forbid their patrons, under penalty of forfeiture of policy, to live in certain unsanitary places, and to engage in certain hazardous occupations. Thus residence in the yellow-fever region during the season of Yellow Jack's pernicious activity has been prohibited. So have Aretle exploration, and tiger hunting, mining and powder-making, engaging in warfare, and duelling except in Thawing frozen dynamite, crossing the Brooklyn Bridge in rush hours, and shoeing the hind feet of athletic mules are also regarded with disfaver by conservative companies. We are inclined to think, however, that if the profits of insurance are not what they should be, if

inordinate losses at times even threaten the stability of the institution, that result is directly traceable to a very simple and very potent cause to wit, that with almost incredible fatuity the companies neglect to place residence in New-York, or at least perambulation of New-York streets, upon the catalogue of things forbidden.

Certainly it seems unreasonable to forbid the hunting of the tiger in the jungles of Bengal, and at the same time to permit people to traverse streets infested by innumerable cable-cars. The and innocent compared with one of these engines of destruction, which, steelelad and ponderous, laden with tons of perspiring and profane humanity, rush like whirlwinds through the streets, destroying all that may be in their way. Nor is the rush of a glacial avalanche to be compared in lethal energy with that of an express wagon or a beer truck, with its prancing horses, blasphemingly vociferous driver and thunderrolling wheels. The onset of no plague is ever so swift, so insidious and so deadly as that of the scorching wheelman as he whizzes around a corner upon his unwary victim. The magazine rifle and the machine-gun are bad enough in their way, but there is no battle-scarred veteran who would not rather face them again a thousand times than pass through a street where the champion nine of the ward are practising base-

These are the perils that make the streets of New-York places of fear and dread. These are the things that make trouble and loss for the insurance companies, and keep down the census. And we, brave men, think we have done our duty to the Commonwealth if we but shun the fury and the blows of these! It is a strange thing. A great city, said an ancient sage, is a great solitude. Sometimes we wish it were. And then again we are afraid it will be, present ly. If things keep on at the present rate, there will soon be nothing left but rushing cars and flying balls and such things; and they will also stop, we suppose, when there is no one left for difference was in great part due to the wonderthem to kill.

## THE FESTIVAL OF PATRIOTISM.

Common usage in the North seems to have agreed in dropping the term Decoration Day in favor of the more fitting and euphonic title, Memorial Day, for which we are indebted to our Southern fellow-citizens. The decoration of the graves of soldiers on this day is a feature of its observance that we would not willingly drop; but the import of the day is far wider and greater than that indicated in any mere decoration of graves. Back of the outward tribute to the dead lies the memory of what they did, which is often too sacred and deep to find an expression in any routine act on one distinctive day. There may come a time when the humble graves of the patriotic dead will be forgotten; for sooner or later oblivion is sure to mark for its own all outward memorials. The monuments we erect and the anniversaries we appoint to keep green the memory of the world's worthles are, after all, only "the abstract and brief chronicles" of time, which will themselves be swept into the common grave of oblivion. The dend do not truly live in these material memorials, but in the lives of those whom they have uplifted and inspired by their virtues. In itself the individual life has no claim to perpetual remembrance; it is "a little gleam of time between two eternities." The most that each man can do is to transmit to posterity some thought, or some ideal, that shall live in the lives of others long after his memory has ceased from the earth. The onward march of the race is ever carrying us away from the past to the future. As to day stands gazing at the vanishing form of vesterday, it is startled to newer and grander possibilities by the living voice of to-morrow. The past is dead; we must bid fare well to it even as we strew its myriad graves with the mementos of our love. But the past lives again in hearts made tender by the thought of its achievements, and in lives made luminous by the radiant light of its goodness. They tell us that Memorial Day has become

desecrated, that it is no longer the sad yet foyous anniversary of the patriotic dead, but a day of thoughtless bilarity and sports and pastimes. It is true that the day has become a great popular holiday; but it does not follow that it has thereby become desecrated. When it was first instituted its dominant note was naturally that of sorrow; for the chief figures in its celebra tion were all friends of the dead. But its don inant note to-day is of patriotic joy. Time, the healer, has assuaged the hearts that bled for a husband, father or son, and the feeling of re gret for their death is lost in the inspiring thought that they died in order that their coun try might live. The common assumption that death, in itself, is a calamity, is altogether erroneous. There is no good reason why the Nation should for all time sit in sackcloth and ashes because a number of its sons met a noble death in fighting for it. Rather would it be a cause of grief if, in its hour of extremity, they had failed to offer it their lives. Death is not the greatest of evils; a far greater is a life prolonged at the expense of duty and honor. These men who died met a tragic fate, but they met it in the line of duty, and there can be no sorrow or gloom to-day because they did so. And who shall say that some intuition of this has not prompted the multitudes to turn this day into a Joyous festival? It is not fair to expect average people to keep themselves attuned to the tragic side of the Nation's anniversaries, though they all have their tragic side. Human nature instinctively shrinks from the thought of ceaseless sorrow, and escapes whenever it can from the gloom of regret, in order that it may dwell in the sunlight of hope. The multitude does not care overmuch for introspective thought, and it is well for the world that it does not. The race that becomes morbid soon becomes moribund; and the best way to become worthy of the heroic dead is not to spend our lives in chant ing dirges over them, but to realize a full-orbed manhood by throwing ourselves with all our might into the manifold activities of our day and generation.

After all, the real function of Memorial Day is to stimulate patriotism. And, looked at from this point of view, it is nobly serving its purpose. It is the festival of the patriotism that counted not life itself too dear to give in defence of the Nation, and as such it will continue to be observed with increasing fervor and joy as the years go on.

#### THE PRICES OF 1873. To argue with a man who positively refuses

to pay any attention to facts, or to abstain from the repetition of untruths after they have been many times proved false, is one of the hardest and most thankless tasks the human intellect has ever been able to conceive. "The National Bimetallist," a Chicago organ of the Bimetallist Union, is guilty of a particularly impudent untruth, to which attention has been called a thousand times, in repeating the assertion that prices "should have been" what they were in 1873, and that those prices would have been "maintained" but for the demonetization of silver. It so happens that this untruth was completely exposed by a citizen of Illinois, Mr. H. C. Burchard, when Director of the Mint, as long ago as 1881. In his annual report he compared prices of various commodities for fifty-six years, and if his comparison was by no means as complete or accurate as some which have since been prepared, it was at least quite close to the truth. He then showed that the range of prices in 1873 was at least 22 per cent higher than it had been in 1860, or than the average for years prior to 1860. But the bimetallists did not then cease, nor have they ever ceased since,

to repeat the false assertion that the prices of 1873 were normal, and would have been maintained but for silver demonetization.

A far more elaborate comparison made five years ago by the Senate Finance Committee with great labor reached results a little different, but yet essentially the same, making the average of prices 29.9 per cent higher than in 1800. A still more extended and thorough comparison, in which the relative importance of articles is strictly regarded, makes the average savagest "stripes" that ever snarled was weak of prices May 1, 1873, 28.98 per cent higher than at the same season in 1860. But the exact details are not essential. Everybody who respects facts at all has known for a long time that the prices of 1873 were unnaturally high, and from 25 to 30 per cent higher than the average for many years before the War, in spite of all improvements in manufacture and transportation by which the cost of products had been greatly reduced. There is now abundant and conclusive evidence that in cheapening of transportation alone the value of articles at the principal markets had been materially reduced by 1873, and yet selling prices had then been advancedfirst, because of the depreciation of the paper currency in which prices were then reckoned. and, second, because of the extraordinary speculations in 1872 and 1873, which had greatly inflated values. Nor was this inflation of values confined to this country. British records show that prices there were also nearly 10 per cent higher than in 1860, notwithstanding the cheapening of production and transportation.

No one can fail to recognize that a reaction must have come after such inflation, whether silver had been demonetized or not. Nor is there any save man who does not know that the fictitious prices made here in a depreciated currency must have passed away when the currency had been restored to its nominal value by specie redemption. Before that change came in 1879 prices had already declined to a point about 20 per cent below the level of 1860, which ful progress of nineteen years in cheapening of production and transportation. To assert, in the face of such records, that the prices of 1873 were normal, and would have been maintained but for cessation of silver coinage, is one of the most impudent untruths ever uttered, and yet it is the very cornerstone on which all the pretensions of silver theorists have to rest.

It is an interesting fact that at this point the silver theorist is only repeating the clamor of the flat-money fanatics who resisted specie resumption, and pretended that the people were somehow robbed by restoring the pledged and rightful value of Government notes. The promise to pay \$1 was actually worth in 1873 not much above 80 cents, and the enemies of the public faith and National honor insisted that it was a wrong to have the pledge of the Nation redeemed. Then, as now, they asserted that the greatly inflated and largely fictitious prices of 1873, made in depreciated paper, ought to be maintained. The silver men of to-day are only more cowardly successors and imitators of the flat-money men and repudiators of twenty years ago, even borrowing their most glaring falsehoods, though no longer venturing openly to propose a repudiation of the Nation's pledges.

To-day is a good day on which to resolve "that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people, for the people, shall not perish 'from the earth."

One of the impressive lessons of the St. Louis catastrophe is the importance of having electrical conductors placed under ground. Because they were not so placed in St. Louis the city was without lights on Wednesday night, and the horrors of darkness were added to the other horrors under which the citizens were staggering. If New-York were the victim of such a visitation it would still be well lighted, owing to the policy instituted here several years ago of burying electric-light and other wires. St. Louis has learned its lesson; it ought not to require a tornado to impress the importance of that lesson on officials of other cities similarly equipped with overhead wires.

After days of discomfort everywhere, and of disaster and death in many places, our amazing climate gave us vesterday one of the most perfect tays that ever made mere living an unadulterated lov.

The managers of the New-York Baseball Club should bestir themselves. The club now stands only tenth in the list, instead of eleventh, as it did recently, and instead of twelfth, as it ought always to stand. If the Glants will persist in winning games now and then, despite the managers' strict commands, they should be disciplined, suspended or dismissed altogether and men made out of putty put in their places. The noble ambition of the managers, to keep the club at the tail end of the procession, must not be balked by insubordinate players, who cannot or will not get out of their old-time habit of winning games.

It is not a pleasant light thrown on human nat ure by the report of marauders taking advantage of the tornado in East St. Louis to plunder the sufferers. Happily, there is another side to the picture, and tales of heroism are not a few.

The Methodist General Conference which ad-

journed in Cleveland on Thursday did very little in the way of positive legislation. It approved an amendment to the constitution, which, when adopted by the annual conferences, will entitle women to sit as lay delegates in the General Conference. It declared its two senior bishops and Bishop Taylor, of Africa, "non-effective," and elected in their place Drs. C. C. McCabe, Earl Cranston and Hartzell. It voted in favor of extending the pastoral time limit in certain cases, and in favor of giving the latty equal representation with the ministers in the Conference: Aside from this, the business transacted was largely of a routine character. Many Methodists will doubtless be disappointed at this rather meagre record of work; but in a church legislature it is often the part of wisdom not to do too much. The Methodist Church throughout the world was never more prosperous than it is now; and though some of its sentinels on the watchtower think they see vexing problems looming on the horizon, the Church thus far has been remarkably free from the internal controversies that have sprung up in other churches. If the General Conference failed to do much, it may be because the Church is so fortunate as not to be in need of much legislation.

The police seem inclined to "get on to the curves" of the cable roads. It is high time they

Mayor Strong must now realize the danger of being too good-natured toward the "good men in Tammany." A proper Board of Education would not have refused stubbornly to give New-York the best schools possible, and clung to what was thought "good enough."

The ruins at St. Louis afford another impressive object lesson in favor of underground electric

England shows a surplus revenue of handsome proportions, bigger than ever before, doing great credit to the financial talents of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and certifying the coplousness of her means. Her landowners, Lewever, are in poor case and her legislative machinery is strained to its utmost to afford them relief. But the prosperous days of landlordism seem to be over in that country for the present, and property in soil, so far as its revenue-earning power is concerned, is about the poorest which her people possess. Legislation may be able to afford some amelioration of its conditions, but even a Parliamentary session of twenty-two hours, like that which has just taken place, accompanied with the partial starvation of most of the mem-

bers, cannot restore it to its old pro vill have to be adjusted to new cor very likely parcelled out in smaller holdie in France, before things are well with it.

Two things that would be of real value to Ar icas commerce: A United States cable to Harms and the abolition of the bonding privileges of the

Canadian railroads.

### PERSONAL.

Wallace Bruce, of Brooklyn, delivers the Memorial Day address to-day at Andover, Mass. Father Pamphile de Venster, the elder brother a Father Damlen, who died a few years ago in tering to the lepers of Molokal, Hawall, has taken his brother's place there.

The bronze memorial bust of Com W. Melville, which was unveiled the other in the parlors of the United Service Club, of Phila delphia, is life size and shows the Commod uniform with his medals on his coat. It will be pre-sented to the War Library Museum, while he pre-formed in Philadelphia by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Loyal Legion.

Not long ago two Englishmen travelling in Sweden lost their luggage, and as they did not speak Swedish they were at their wits' end to explain the matter. Two young men finally come to their recue, and politely asked in English if they could be consistence. On explaining their sinaries. of any assistance. On explaining their situation, of any assistance.

young men promised to telegraph for the lost goods young men promised to telegraph for the lost soots and made an appointment to meet at the same place the following day. The appointment was the kept; the luggage duly delivered—the Englishmen, full of gratitude, pouring out their hoses back you are thanking? said one of them with a smile, you will like to know. I am Prince Osar of Speden, and this is my brother Eugène."

The late Judge Fair, of Atlanta, Ga., was a curious example of thrift carried to the verge of mone-mania. In his deak after his death were found all the ink bottles he had ever used—hundreds of them—and several thousand worm-out pens, and large bundles of envelopes which had been sent through the male and were wholly useless. Theodore Mommsen, the historian, has been spend.

ing some time in Florence. A reception in his honor was recently given by the citizens, at which he re-ceived a deputation from the University of Pias. Colonel George E. Waring, jr., head of the Street Cleaning Department of New-York, is to deliver the anniversary address before the Yale Medical School this year. His topic will be "The Proper Disposal of Sewage."

Dr. Georg Ebers, the novelist and Egyptologist, writes to a friend in Chicago, denying the recent re port that he had become a Buddhist. "I have not beome a Buddhist, ' he says. "I remain Christian to the end, and also educate my children as Christians. I teach them to love the Holy One, as carnestly as my mother taught these truths to me, her only san and my warm-hearted Christian wife stands side by side with me in this matter."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is announced by the French papers that the armor of Join of Arc, hitherto supposed to have been destroyed, has been found in the Castle of La Tour de Perion, Department of Aisne.

Promising Boy.—"Surely you don't mean to say. Tommy," said the teacher, "that the letter 'I has a different sound when it is a capital?"
"Yes'm," replied Tommy.
"I should like to have you give me an example."
"Well, it has a short sound in job and a long sound in Job."—(Chicago Tribune.

As an evidence, says "The Wheel," of how ther

oughly cycling has permented everything, even politics, the following from "The Cleveland Plain Dealer" is reproduced:



Presidential track. One giance at its framework will convince you of its eminent superiority. In style, in make, in paces, It's the darling of the track; 'Twill win the St. Lou' races-

It's a winner from 'way back. Customer—Why do you always relate those horid robber stories and other uncanny adventures when you are cutting one's hair?

Hairdresser—Becruse they make people's hair stand on end, and it is thus much easier to cut-(Unsere Geselischaft.

The thirtieth anniversary exercises of Dres Ladies' Seminary, at Carmel, N. Y., will be held on June 12 to 17. The baccalaureate sermon livered on Sunday, June 12, by the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North. Mrs. Margaret Bottome will give an address in the evening of the same day. Class-day exercises will be held on Monday, and commence ment exercises on Wednesday.

Solemn Warning.—"Now, Josh," said the farmer to his eighteen-year-old son, "we allow to board a lot of city gals this summer, and you want to keep out of failin' in love with 'em, sure. It ain't been more'n twenty years ago that I feil in love with ore of our city boarders, and when she litted me," he continued, lowering his voice and looking cautiously over his shoulder, "It made me feel so bad that I rushed right off an' marrit you maw before I thought what I was doin',"—(Cincinnati Enquires.

The Symmes family, of Hamilton, Ohio, have in their possession the sword of John Cleves Symmes, who purchased the territory lying between thetm Miamis from the United States Government, When the original John Cleves Symmes died, it came into the possession of Captain John Cleves Symmes, the author of the theory of concentric sphere, whose remains lie buried in the Pourth Ward Park, in Hamilton. For many years the sweet had been kept by Joseph R. Symmes, who did to

A DESIRE

A DESIRE.

When the springtime is melting away into June
And the lingering daylight is warm;
When the long purple rays kiss the timorous moon
By the mountain's bleak menacing form;
Tis then comes the old anxious longing to be
In some sylvan and faraway land,
Where the ear may forget in the bird's melody
The bluster and blare of the band;

For some spot where the squirrel calls forth from his lair: his lair:
Where the mosses like emeralds gleam;
Where the scent of the clover-field tinges the air;
Where the swift minnow darts through if

where the switt stream;
Where the long, rustling curtain of generous trees.
Where the lown with its cares and its folly;
Hides the town with its cares and its folly;
Where the low drowsy song of the loitering bees.
Can drown out the buzz of the trolley.

(Washington Star.

A popular minister in an Ohio town recently signed without reading it a petition that purported

signed without reading it a petition that purposes to be for a charitable purpose, and then it was signed by nearly every reputable citisen in the town. The first intimation the minister had that Joke had been perpetrated was when he received notice that his application for a license to keep not a saloon had been granted, and would be issu as soon as payment therefor had been made. At first the minister and his friends were indigmant out soon appreciated the joke, and it furnished the preacher with a text on carelessness

Sour Grapes.—The fox had jumped, and jumped, and jumped. He sat down with his longue hasing out and eyed the unattainable grapes with a release with a release of "Dear me!" he remarked, airly. "How careless of me not to notice that they were not edies made, but good only to make into table d'hôts sins!" (Indianapolis Journal.

The customs prevalent in Madagascar have set been changed since the final establishment of the French protectorate. For instance, the latest numbers of the "Gazette Officielle Hova" contain under the heading of "Market Review" the following: "Friday at Tananarive-Slave, little girl, 175 francs; slave, little boy, 100 francs; slave, grown woman, 110 francs; slave, grown man, 75 francs." It is known that slavery, as practised by the Hovas, was not exactly the same cruel institution it has been elsewhere. Still, it is slavery, and the liberal papers of Paris are indignizant at the fact that a slave market should be tolerated by the French officials, whe are the real masters of the African island. The Government records just published show that the expedition cost France the loss of 5,592 soldiers, all of whom succumbed to disease, with the exception of The customs prevalent in Madagascar have whom succumbed to disease, with the exception ten killed by the enemy's fire.

"It all came of bein' poor," said an old isdy, trembling with indignation. "I just stepped in a minute at the vicar's to tell 'em as how you wasn't gettin' any better, and the vicar's wife said she was gettin' any better, and the vicar's wife said she was greatly and wanted me to bring you a bottle of sorry, and wanted me to bring you a bottle of sorry, and wanted me to bring you a bottle of sorry. "No: I heard her say it had been layed eagerly. "No: I heard her say it had been layed down in her ceilar swar since its, and when a forered it to me I just walked off without says offered it to me I just walked off without says."